

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

[As Revised for the Citizens of the United States of America]

WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, do hereby ordain these Articles as the sole governing instrument of these United States of America and provide authority over us to only one Being, our God and Creator, and therefore provide only a necessary and limited governance for the protection of the rights of a free people by those who We chose by lawful paper ballot, and furthermore, We hereby rescind all governing controls previously made law through legislative agreement and executive officer endorsement, and those rules and regulations, which are not in compliance with this Constitution in order to establish an orderly process upon which all laws are based and demand an accountability of those We choose to represent Us, and no Treaty providing any Authority or Control over the Citizens, or over any land, or any domestic business or industry, Shall be entered into, nor shall any money or other instrument of value be borrowed to or from any foreign borrower or lender whatsoever, nor Shall any document of Surrender ever be authorized, and all Powers afforded the government shall not extend beyond the direct Security, Safety and General Welfare of all Citizens of these United States of America, which Shall be equal among all Citizens and in order to reform Our Union, We hereby establish individual Justice, ensure Domestic Tranquility, provide for the Common Defense, promote the General Welfare among the Citizens and Forever secure the Blessings of Our God and Creator unto us with full recognition and appreciation that He alone has Granted Liberty, Freedom, and Individual rights and responsibilities to the people, and enjoined through the provisions of these liberties each Citizen shall enjoy all rights of freedom including those described and protected herein and shall be honored equally among each conceived Citizen and upon which shall be conferred to the Citizens all powers and oversight of the governing authority of their State and Nation in accordance to Our Own Determination upon which We Shall morally and justly advance the Prosperity of these United States of America.

Article I

The Citizens of the United States of America

Section 1

¹All Powers and Authority shall be vested in the Citizens of the United States of America, herein referred to as Citizens, and no governance shall extend beyond the Authority Granted by the Citizens of the United States of America and this Constitution; Citizens may, by a petition signed by 5% of the total votes cast from the previous election for which an official was elected, may recall any person elected to any public office or an appointed office by a person elected to a public office.

²No person shall be considered a Citizen of the United States of America except those born to natural born Citizens or to properly and legally naturalized parents of the United States of America. Dual National Citizenship is prohibited.

³Any Census whatsoever is prohibited.

⁴All personal and financial information of a Citizen provided to the government shall remain private and confidential and shall not be disclosed unless authorized to be disclosed by the Citizen or by judicial order through a properly elected court of jurisdiction.

⁵No person shall enjoy the rights and privileges of this Constitution unless they are a Citizen of the United States of America, or lawfully present within the jurisdictional boundaries of the United States of America, or its territories, and no person shall receive diplomatic immunity from any civil or criminal action when a civilly liable occurrence or a criminal violation takes place beyond the specifically designated land that supports an embassy, and all land designated for embassies, or other international use within the United States of America, and its territories, shall not collectively exceed twenty-five square miles.

Section 2

¹It shall forever be the Right and Implied Duty of All American citizens remaining mentally competent and not found guilty of any felony whatsoever, to purchase, own and possess firearms or similar instruments of defense, which requires a deliberate use in the defense of oneself, home, community, and/or nation, and no documentation may be maintained by any entity of the national government that identifies the Citizen, number, or type, of a privately owned firearm, nor any identification of such firearm or ammunition, and furthermore, it shall be the duty and responsibility of all Citizens to remain vigilant.

²Any citizen who serves honorably in the Armed Forces of the United States of America for a period of four or more years, and who has attained the rank of Non-commissioned officer or higher, or who has served for ten or more years as a law enforcement officer, shall be issued their duty weapon and 1,000 rounds of ammunition until such time that Citizen becomes disqualified, infirm, or deceased, at which time the issued weapon and remaining ammunition shall be surrendered to the state's Armorer or issuing law enforcement agency.

³States may regulate concealed possession of weapons and may require a license, registration and/or a safety course for qualification in order to carry a firearm; however qualified citizens shall not be deterred from obtaining necessary documents or meeting other standardized requirements. Only through a judicial order with full concurrence by the Sheriff of any County or Parish may a representative of the national government be permitted to obtain a copy of any documentation and registration of a firearm or similar instrument lawfully owned by a Citizen.

⁴A Citizen shall account for any firearm or similar instrument of defense in their possession and shall have available manufacturer documentation and identifying numbers in the event the firearm is lost or stolen and furthermore, any intentional giving or sale of a firearm or similar instrument to a person known to have been previously found guilty of a violent felony or who has intentions of committing any felony whatsoever or who is known to be mentally incompetent shall be prohibited.

Section 3

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated and no Warrants shall be issued by any court of jurisdiction except upon probable cause supported by Oath and Affirmation which specifically describes the place to be searched, the person to be seized or the papers and effects to be taken as supportive evidence in a criminal indictment, provided criminal intent has been substantiated by the requesting authority.

Section 4

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the military reserve or National Guard forces when in actual service in time of War; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life, limb, property, or loss of freedom; nor shall a Citizen be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself except in cases of unethical activity resulting from a the misuse or malfeasance of a position of public trust within a governmental authority, nor shall a Citizen or potential Citizen be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Section 5

¹Private land or property shall not be taken for public use without due process and just compensation, nor shall any government or other organization command, control or otherwise influence the use of any land in the United States of America without an annual expressed consent to do so by 60% majority vote of the most local chartered government where any of the jurisdictional boundaries of the land is located, and any delinquency of payment by a superior government controller of any land, as agreed to by the most local chartered governing body, shall immediately cause the land to be owned by the most local chartered government authority.

²Mineral and land use rights shall be reserved by the individual Citizen and to those corporations of profit owning the property, however, all mineral and harvesting rights on or in any land owned or protected, currently or previously, by any state or national government, or organization deeming the property as a protected interest for whatever purpose, shall be conferred upon, owned, and controlled by the most local chartered governing authority, who shall have the authority to remove any natural resources when deemed necessary by 60% majority vote by the most local chartered governing authority.

³Easements, buffer zones, or other restrictive land-use measures that infringe upon the lands owned by a private Citizen, business, or industry shall not be permitted without the written authorization by the Citizen, business, or industry and all such authorization agreements shall terminate upon the transfer to, or purchase of, the land by another private Citizen, business, or industry or upon the request of the grantor.

⁴All public lands shall be forever accessible by any Citizen with the exception of restricted military and government sites which includes, but is not limited to prison grounds and other buildings and property that require restricted access because of a specifically established need for extensive security measures, nor shall law-abiding Citizens of the United States of America be prevented from enjoying an unencumbered and free movement within the jurisdictional boundaries of the United States of America.

Section 6

No soldier or member of the military shall be quartered in any house or privately-owned structure without the written consent of the Owner, nor shall any soldier be delegated to exercise the authority of a civilian law enforcement officer, nor shall any foreign soldier or foreign person be permitted any authority whatsoever over a Citizen. No foreign soldier or person shall be permitted to be armed except upon a military installation or while participating in an official capacity in a sanctioned military ceremony or joint military exercise authorized by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States of America.

Section 7

¹All courts of jurisdiction shall be the protector of the citizen first and foremost and presiding judges in all courts of jurisdiction which are formed to hear compliant, determine intent, render a verdict, or sentence a Citizen based upon a legal, criminal or civil infraction shall be approved and elected by the Citizens residing within the jurisdictional boundaries by ballot every five years. A vote of confidence shall be held on the first Tuesday in April and a majority vote of no-confidence shall cause an election on the first Tuesday in November, in which the judge shall not qualify to seek reelection.

²In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be immediately informed of the nature and cause of any detention whatsoever and the accusation by the arresting authority; shall enjoy the right to a fair, speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, or which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; shall be allowed to confront any witnesses providing testimony against the accused; and has the right to a compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his or her favor and to have the assistance of counsel to represent and consult with the accused.

³No prosecutor or counsel shall mislead the court of jurisdiction conducting a hearing or trial in a criminal or civil case by use of any unsubstantiated evidence, allegation or a non-vetted witness, nor shall any plea of guilty be knowingly entered by the accused who knows themselves to be not guilty of violating a clearly defined law, nor shall anyone enter a plea of not guilty on behalf of a person known to be a guilty person.

⁴In criminal and civil cases where a right of the accused individual has been clearly violated, only the illegal acquired evidence or tainted testimony shall be lawfully sequestered by order of the presiding judge. Any violation of an individual's rights as established under this Constitution shall not negate the criminal charge or civil

liability; however, any evidence whatsoever that was obtained in violation of the rights of the defendant shall be forever suppressed and shall remain otherwise unobtainable.

⁵Citizens of the United States of America shall be protected from false accusation and anyone who purposely and knowingly bears false witness or testimony while under oath in a court of law or during a legal proceeding against a Citizen of the United States of America shall be guilty of treason.

Section 9

¹The rules and regulations governing civil suits shall be reserved to the states and no government shall have any authority to enter into civil litigation against a private Citizen or private corporation or industry and any actions to be taken against any private Citizen or corporation or industry by any government authority is strictly limited to violations of existing criminal and regulatory laws and statutes and shall only be on behalf the Citizens of the United State of America or the Citizens of the respective State.

²Laws shall not be written that violate this Constitution nor shall any government agency be permitted to enforce any violation whatsoever unless that violation is specifically prohibited by law. No law shall be permitted unless it has been legislatively agreed to by 60% of the legislative body and signed into law by the executive officer of the state or nation.

³No Citizen shall be subjected to any law, statute, or regulation written after a particular offense for which no previous law, statute, or regulation existed.

⁴All laws shall be reviewed every five years and shall be individually reconsidered and voted upon by the jurisdictionally appropriate legislative authority and sent to the state or national executive officer for approval or veto. Any law which has been codified by the legislative body and endorsed by the executive branch for five consecutive reviews shall not be considered for further review until such time that the law has become obsolete or has been updated or changed for any reason.

⁵If any law is approved by the executive officer the law shall become enforceable, if vetoed the proposed law shall be returned to the legislative branch who shall reconsider it according to this Constitution.

Section 8

¹No Citizen of the United States of America shall be incarcerated or subjected to uncompensated labor or involuntary servitude unless convicted of a felony and properly sentenced by a duly elected court of jurisdiction. Anyone convicted of a felony may be compelled to work as a form of punishment or to provide an established and legitimate compensation to their victim or for the cost of their incarceration or both and any compensation shall be standardized. All other matters of this Section shall be reserved to the States.

²Except in criminal cases where the accused has been legally determined to be a threat to the public or to themselves, bail and fines shall be reasonably assessed according to the annual income of the accused. No person held on behalf of the Citizens shall be eligible to request a civil judgment, except in cases of wrongful conviction or illegal internment or incarceration, and no prisoner shall be subjected to cruel and inhumane treatment that exceeds the normal demands of a highly structured and restrictive life.

³Any accusation of cruel or inhumane treatment shall be brought before the judge or magistrate of the most local District Court who shall consider any redress of grievance and no substantiated accusation of cruel or inhumane treatment shall be impeded from being brought before the judge or magistrate of the District Court. The Court shall consider the merits of the grievance and if found factual shall forward the case to the Circuit Court to hear the case. The Circuit Court shall retain the authority to review and over-turn any decision by the Judge or Magistrate of the District Court in regards to all grievances.

⁴The District Court shall be organized to oversee the treatment of prisoners within their jurisdictional boundaries and shall also be charged with hearing any grievance filed by a Citizen on any accusation of malfeasance or misfeasance by a public official or violation of this Constitution. The Judge and Magistrate of the District Court shall be duly elected by the Citizens every five years for no more than two terms.

⁵The District Court shall have the authority to dismiss unsubstantiated charges against a public official or to send up the record to the Circuit Court regarding any criminal and civil matters, and furthermore the Circuit Court shall have the authority to suspend or remove any public servant from office, whether temporarily or permanently, based on the acquisition of supportive evidence for any criminal violation or for malfeasance or misfeasance of public office and the Circuit Court shall be obligated to make recommendations to the jurisdictional governing authorities regarding any matters brought before the Circuit Court.

⁶In matters of malfeasance or misfeasance accusations directed at any court or prosecuting official, the District Court of the United States shall be directed to hear the case and make a judgment. There shall be no special privilege or immunity for anyone entrusted with upholding this Constitution and the laws of the state or nation.

⁷No person or government organization shall force any treatment, cure or preventive measure on any Citizen of the United States of America and no Citizen shall be subject to arrest or prosecution for any refusal of medical treatment or prevention and all citizens shall be afforded considerations regarding any good-conscience health care decisions for themselves and their immediate family members.

⁸No law-abiding Citizen shall be incarcerated or forced into any controlled housing or other restrictive area for any reason whatsoever without the free and voluntary consent of the individual Citizen or legal guardian. No government shall build or provide permanent residential facilities except in accordance with the necessary requirements for the housing of military and government personnel or incarcerated persons.

⁹No Citizen shall be subjected to an involuntary psychological or physical examination without a court order issued by a duly elected judge of the most local court of jurisdiction and affirmed by the sheriff, except under exigent circumstances which requires immediate knowledge for rescue.

¹⁰Citizens of the United States of America shall have the right to challenge violations of this Constitution at no cost to the Citizen; there shall be no requirement of legal representation; and in any *pro se* law suits filed by a Citizen in any court of jurisdiction the court shall provide assistance in completing any required forms, which shall not exceed three pages excluding any supportive written and other forms of documentation, and the courts shall be available for all Citizens. Furthermore, the court or judicial board within a jurisdiction shall provide guidance before, during and after any proceedings to the Citizen in order to properly initiate, present and finalize any grievance against the government or a government defendant.

¹¹All other determinations under this Section shall be reserved to the States.

Section 9

The rights and privileges expressed herein shall not be construed to deny or disparage other rights and liberties enjoyed by a free and law-abiding Citizen of the United States of America. No person or persons, other than by an unencumbered and nation-wide vote of a 64% majority of the voting Citizens, may suspend, compromise, change, or otherwise interfere with any portion of this Constitution. Anyone declaring or attempting to declare the suspension of this Constitution or inciting an action which violates or suspends the rights of any Citizen of the United States of America shall be guilty of treason.

Section 10

The powers and authority not specifically delegated and conveyed by the Citizens of the United States of America to the national government shall be reserved to the delegation and conveyance of powers and authority by the Citizens to their respective States.

Section 11

Life begins at the moment of conception and no life shall be terminated except in cases of ectopic pregnancy where death is imminent and in all other matters requiring termination of the life of an unborn child shall require a judicial order from the most local duly elected court of jurisdiction which shall decide the case based on sworn declarations of a licensed physician and two state-certified registered nurses.

Section 12

¹No Citizen shall be electronically or mechanically monitored, traced or otherwise tracked without stating the specific purpose on an order to be issued by a duly elected court of jurisdiction with the consent of the Sheriff. All documentation leading to the issuance of an order by the court and all activity monitored, traced or otherwise tracked shall be maintained by those seeking such an authorization and

shall be available for review by an independent District Court Judge upon the request of any Sheriff.

²Any Commercial or non-commercial use of any monitoring or tracking devices which electronically or mechanically monitors, traces or otherwise tracks a Citizen that extends beyond the immediate proximity of the commercial enterprise property, except for use in transportation, financial security, mobile electronic communications or a legally definable need for close supervision or monitoring, is strictly prohibited.

³No personal information collected by any government entity on any Citizen of the United States of America shall be revealed to any non-government entity whatsoever; however, an individual seeking employment outside of the government and who had previously been employed by the government in any capacity may authorize the release of the accumulated employment information.

⁴The Sheriff shall be the senior law enforcement officer and shall be the authorizing agent for any activity within their jurisdiction being conducted by any member of the state or national government. The Sheriff shall be the Chief Law Enforcement Officer in any County or Parish and shall have exclusive authority to protect and defend this Constitution, their community and nation and is hereby given authority to organize, train and maintain a civilian militia within their jurisdiction. The Sheriff shall not be subject to an arrest without a Grand Jury indictment and only the most senior forensic examiner shall have the authority to arrest the Sheriff; however, the Sheriff shall not be immune from the provisions of Section 8 of this Constitution. The Sheriff shall be elected every five years for no more than two terms.

Section 13

¹All Citizens attaining the age of 18 and above shall have the right, duty, and responsibility to vote according to their principles and values, except a person found guilty of a felony and serving any portion of their sentence or anyone actively serving a sentence for any crime whatsoever shall not be eligible to vote. Only a natural-born citizen shall qualify to run for any public office whatsoever

²All Citizens shall retain the right and privilege to recall any elected or appointed government official and to collectively rescind any law, treaty or agreement by simple majority vote. Any such law, treaty or agreement that may be challenged shall be brought before the District Court of the United States of America for consideration. The District Court of the United States shall have the authority to accept or deny the placement upon the ballot any challenge to be considered by the Citizens, however, the District Court shall not obstruct the placement of a challenge on a ballot for political purposes, financial considerations, or for any other reason which can not be legally, clearly and reasonably articulated.

³Citizens who are legally qualified and duly registered to vote in their respective political district shall be permitted to vote in any special or general election. The rights of Citizens to vote in any primary election shall be reserved to active members of a respective political party and shall not extend to the general public and no cost for a primary election shall be incurred by a government entity except for costs

associated with the access to a public facility for the use of a political party to conduct their primary election.

⁴The collection of any tax or fee to register to vote or to cast a ballot is prohibited except a political party may require a Citizen to pay a reasonable fee to be a member of the political party to vote in the party's primary election. Costs incurred by a Citizen for any certified Birth Certificate, state-issued license or a state-issued identification card shall not be deemed as a tax or fee under this Section.

⁵All persons considered by conscription to serve in the armed forces during a time of national emergency must have attained the age of 18. Compelled service by conscription shall be voted upon and authorized by the Congress and approved by the President of the United States of America and shall be reconsidered and publicly justified every six months.

⁶English is hereby established as the official language of the United States of America and no official government issued document, instrument or ballot shall be written in any other language whatsoever, however, brail or other techniques or devices which equates to standard English language is permissible.

Section 14: Taxation and Disbursement of Public Funds

1. The most local chartered government shall be responsible for the collection of all taxes within their jurisdiction, including any state and national tax.
2. Fifty percent of the total revenue collected by the local government shall be provided to the county or parish government.
3. Fifty percent of the total revenue collected by the county or parish government shall be sent to the state treasury.
4. Fifty percent of the total revenue collected by the state shall be sent to the national treasury.
5. The combined tax liability among all taxpayers shall not collectively exceed 10% of any annually earned household income, except during the time of declared war when an increase to 15% shall be permitted for a period of six months and Congress shall reconsider and publicly justify the 5% tax increase every three-months.
6. No Citizen under the age of 18, or any Citizen actively serving full-time in the Armed Forces of the United States of America, nor the pay earned while on active part-time military duty, shall be subject to any income tax whatsoever except in cases where an individual serving on active duty engages in private employment or enterprise outside of the military, in which case only the earnings that go beyond their military pay shall be taxed.
7. No Citizen shall be subjected to a disproportionate or graduated tax based on income, marital, or family status, however upon a declaration of bankruptcy and verification by a duly elected court of jurisdiction the Citizen shall be exempt from all taxes to and from a court-determined date.
8. No business or industry shall be subjected to a disproportionate or graduated tax based on revenue nor shall the value of retained assets be subject to a disproportionate or graduated tax.
9. No Citizen who has attained the age of 65 shall be subject to any income tax on annual earned income below 500% of the income annually established as

- poverty-level and only the income exceeding 500% of the poverty-level shall be subject to any taxation.
10. Any person who becomes 25% or more disabled as a direct result of their service in the military, law enforcement, fire-fighting, corrections or voluntarily service during an emergency response shall not be subject to any income tax; however, this privilege shall not be extended to other members of their household and any such person receiving such benefit shall lose all privileges if convicted of using their status to provide benefit to an unqualified Citizen.
 11. No income tax shall be levied against any Citizen who earns an amount less than twice the estimated poverty-level income and only the earned income above twice the poverty-level may be considered for any income tax purposes whatsoever.
 12. No Citizen shall be subject to a property tax on their land up to forty-acres whereon their primary residence exists, except taxes may be levied upon the primary residence land which exceeds forty-acres and on any land that does not hold the citizen's primary residence.
 13. Tillable agriculture acreage, which is used to grow crops or maintain livestock, shall not be subject to any land tax and up to 1/7th of the land may remain fallow for one year without penalty, assessment, or taxation.
 14. No income earned through previously established government programs shall be included in the annual earned income except those incomes earned by individuals receiving vested employee retirement income.
 15. The budget-year for government shall be based on the calendar year.
 16. No revenue collected by the government shall be distributed, disseminated, granted, loaned, or otherwise provided or used for any non-government purpose whatsoever, nor shall any government loans be granted.
 17. No tax monies shall be given to any person or persons, or business or industry, except for the direct purpose of acquiring goods and services for a required government function and responsibility and shall be publicly available for review by citizens; designation as national security interest shall not preclude the publishing of generalized spending concerns.
 18. Public monies are to be used to provide a limited and functional government service on behalf of all the Citizens of the United States of America or their respective states and local governments.
 19. All surplus tax revenues which exceed twenty percent annually shall be returned to the citizens.
 20. Any elected or appointed official who serves when any debt is incurred under their jurisdictional authority, except during times of Declared War or national disaster, but not exceeding five years, shall receive neither compensation or benefit and all persons who have served as an elected or appointed official and who is receiving any compensation or benefit for their service as an elected or appointed public servant shall receive neither until all debts are paid.
 21. Any debt incurred after the adoption of this Constitution shall not be subject to any fee, interest or other cost which exceeds the actual borrowed amount and all such debts previously incurred shall be paid-off within five years. All incurred debts during the time of Declared War or as a result of a national disaster shall be paid in full within five years.

22. The United States of America shall not loan or distribute currency or any similar instrument of value to any foreign individual, government, entity or nation whatsoever.
23. Any tax or other collected revenue, which has been designated or is designed for a specific purpose, shall be strictly reserved for that purpose.
24. All administrative costs for operating an effective and efficient government shall be derived from a specific budget established for that purpose and no monies collected for a specific purpose shall be used for any administrative purpose whatsoever.
25. Up to 20% of all tax revenues received, which exceeds the necessary funds to properly operate the national, state or local government, shall be retained and placed in a public trust for any emergency situation that may arise; all remaining monies shall be returned to the taxpayers.
26. Spending of tax revenues which exceeds the actual revenue is prohibited except when authorized by a simple majority of governors of the states during the time of Declared War or Emergency.
27. Taxation for the operation of the government is a voluntary obligation of the Citizen. No estimated tax may be levied, nor shall any tax or other consideration for a government program be required for deduction from a Citizen's earnings without the annual written consent of the Citizen.
28. No product, food or other commodity that is made, produced, manufactured, or grown within the jurisdictional boundaries of the United States of America will be subjected to any separate tax, fee or any other punitive tax or penalty that exceeds any established sales tax.
29. The states shall be responsible for funding their own respective state guard force and each branch of the military, including all state guard forces, shall share the responsibility and costs of a cooperative effort in all military research and development.
30. No research and development project shall cause any harm whatsoever to any Citizen, including military personnel, or government employee of the United States of America or its territories.
31. The legislators of the State shall determine all wages and other appropriations for each individual elected or appointed to serve in a national office, but all wages and appropriations shall be equal, except for the resident State of the President and Vice-President, where the wages and appropriations shall be twice that of other elected national office holders. The State shall be responsible for providing all compensation, benefit and operational expenses to those serving in the national government from their respective State.
32. The national and state governments shall not establish any department or agency which violates this Constitution or duplicates an existing or created department or agency at the State-level with the exception of military, law enforcement, and emergency preparedness organizations.

Section 15: Elections

¹Any person who is not a Citizen of the United States of America shall not vote in any election. Any person not a Citizen or any Citizen voting more than once in any election or, any person who knowingly permits a person who is not a Citizen to register to vote or permits a person not a Citizen to vote or permits any person to vote more than once in any one election shall be guilty of treason.

²Absentee ballots shall be delivered by certified courier and shall be picked-up by a certified courier without cost to the voter. Anyone tampering with any ballot or falsely entering a vote shall be guilty of treason.

³A national identification card or identification device for Citizens not directly or indirectly employed by the national government is prohibited, however individuals travelling to and from foreign countries which require documentation may be issued standardized documents at the request of the Citizen.

³Only natural-born Citizens of the United States of America are permitted to make contributions to a political candidate, political organization or to an organization that supports or opposes a political cause or ballot proposal. A contribution to a political candidate, political party or for a political cause by an organization, except a specifically declared and recognized political party organization, is prohibited.

⁴The primary election for all government offices shall be held on the first Tuesday in May and shall be conducted exclusively by a political party.

⁵The political party nominee winners shall appear on the general election ballot and the general election shall be held on the first Tuesday in November.

⁶All persons elected to office during a general election, except the President and the Vice-President of the United States, shall assume their duties as an elected representative on the first business day following the 1st day of January.

⁷All proposals and amendments affirmed by the Citizens shall take effect on the morning of January 1st.

⁸Any candidate running for an elected office or any citizen who intentionally deceives the Citizens through the presentment of known untruthful statements or unsubstantiated allegations shall be guilty of treason.

⁹No citizen holding public office shall seek a different public office prior to the conclusion of their current term in office, unless their current term in office expires on or before the new public office term commences. No citizen shall run for two official offices at the same time, however seeking election as a partisan political party delegate and for a public office simultaneously is permitted.

Section 16: Electoral College

¹Presidential primary and general elections shall be conducted in such a manner as to not disenfranchise voting Citizens or Citizens of the less populated states and regions.

²Each State shall be geographically divided into ten equally proportioned Districts, which shall include boundary waters. Each District will be numbered one through ten, beginning with the most northwestern District. Each District shall have one Electoral College Vote; Washington, D. C. and U. S. Territories shall share one vote.

³²The presidential nominee from each political party during a primary election or the candidate for President in the general election who has received the most votes in a district shall be given the Electoral College Vote from that District.

⁴³The Presidential candidate receiving the most Electoral College Votes at the conclusion of the General Election shall be declared the winner and seated as President according to this Constitution.

Section 17: Separation of Powers

The Citizens of the United States of America shall be the ultimate authority in overseeing the governance within the United States of America. Subordinate branches of government are the Judicial, Executive, and Legislative and shall be equal in their responsibility of ensuring the compliance to this Constitution and are entrusted to protect all liberties, but none shall assume the duties and responsibilities of the other.

Section 18: Oath of Office

All persons serving the citizens of the United States of America shall swear an oath of allegiance and loyalty to the Citizens of the United States of America and to this Constitution. The oath shall be: *I do solemnly swear, voluntarily and without reservation, to serve the Citizens of the United States of America and I promise to uphold, defend, and protect the Constitution of the United States of America to the best of my ability, so help me God!*

Article II

The Judiciary of the United States of America

Section 1 Supreme Court of the United States of America

¹It shall be the sole purpose of the judicial branch of government to ensure each Citizen shall enjoy the freedom and security charged within this Constitution and shall provide deliberate and equal justice under the law and shall uphold the interests, intent, and unyielding freedoms declared and ensured in this Constitution of the United States of America.

²The Supreme Court of the United States of America shall be the court of last resort and shall consist of an equal number of Justices that corresponds to the number of States and the Citizens from each State shall elect one Supreme Court Justice every five years for no more than two terms.

³The Supreme Court of the United States of America and the Supreme Court of any State shall be the court of original jurisdiction on all matters regarding the legislative and executive branches of government and shall be charged with ensuring all laws passed are in compliance with this Constitution and that no elected or appointed official shall grant themselves any powers or authority that goes beyond the scope and limitations of this Constitution.

⁴The Supreme Court of the United States of America shall be divided into five districts with an equal number of states being represented in each district and the Supreme Court District where a case shall be heard shall be determined by the residency of the most-harmed Citizen, business or corporation filing a petition. Each side may appeal once for the case to be heard in another Supreme Court district.

⁵Any case emerging from a District where the State within the District is the defendant shall be reviewed by five Justices not from the respective District. If three of the five Justices from the District agree to hear the case, the case will be forwarded to an adjacent District Supreme Court of the United States of America for an opinion; ten Justices shall be assigned to review the case. The opinion shall be written and forwarded to the District wherein the complaint originated for enforcement of the opinion.

⁶All cases sent up to the Supreme Court of the United States of America shall be individually considered according to this Constitution of the United States of America and no former decision, foreign or domestic, shall be considered in rendering a Supreme Court decision.

⁷The location where the Supreme Courts of the United States of America shall be housed shall be determined by the Governors through consensus. The Court may be annually rotated to another State within the Supreme Court District or permanently established in a centrally defined location.

Section 2 United States Court of Appeals

¹Each State shall have a United States Court of Appeals; five Justices shall be elected by the Citizens of the State to five-year terms, which shall not to exceed two terms.

²In cases involving a national government entity or public official, the Court of Appeals shall be the Court of Original Jurisdiction and shall hear grievances issued against the government by any Citizen, business, corporation, or industry residing in the respective State and shall be the court of original jurisdiction for conflicts arising between two or more government entities.

³No citizen shall be denied the right to file a grievance against any government entity or government official except as limited by this Constitution.

Section 3 United States District Court

¹Each State shall have ten United States District Courts based on ten geographically divided districts determined in Article I, Section 16, subsection 1. Two Justices shall be elected by the Citizens of the respective districts to five-year terms that shall not to exceed two terms.

²The United State District Court shall be the representative court for all criminal offenses occurring on any national government property, Native American lands, or the offender was in violation of a national law, rule, regulation or treaty, or for any criminal offense during which the offender crossed into the jurisdiction of another State.

Section 4

¹In the event of death, resignation, or termination of a Justice, the respective Governor of the State may freely appoint a properly vetted Justice from their State upon confirmation by a simple majority of the respective State's legislative bodies to complete the Justice's term in office.

²Any judge or agent of the national or state court may be removed from office by a simple majority vote of three of the five state legislative bodies or by 2/3rds of the legislative body of the state from which the Justice had been seated.

³All persons serving as judges within the United States of America shall have a minimum of an earned Juris Doctorate degree from an accredited institution located within the United States of America but shall not be required to belong to any Association or possess a license to practice law.

⁴All persons seeking election to as a Judicial Officer within the United States of America shall have declared their political party affiliation and shall endure the primary election process.

Article III

The Representatives of the People of the United States of America

Section 1: President of the United States of America

¹Any Natural-born Citizen of the United States of America possessing good moral character, has never been a Citizen of any other country, or convicted of any felony whatsoever, and who has attained the age of 45 years shall be considered an eligible candidate for President of the United States of America.

²Each person seeking office as President of the United States of America shall undergo an extensive background investigation by a designated state law enforcement agency and shall be qualified for the highest national security clearance level available. The investigating agency shall advise the respective political party leadership of each candidate's suitability or unsuitability at least 90 days before a primary election. Any candidate found unsuitable shall be disqualified for the office of President.

1. The term of office for a President shall be limited to two four-year terms.
2. The President shall be the Chief Executive Officer for the United States of America and the Civilian Commander-in-Chief of all national military forces.
3. The Commander-in-Chief shall not command or direct military forces to manage, control or otherwise restrict the movement, freedoms and liberties of the Citizens of the United States, but through voluntary agreement military personnel may respond to disasters only to assist in the rescue of Citizens and to provide necessary care and protection under the direction of the Sheriff.
4. The authority of the President of the United States is limited to the executive privileges afforded by this Constitution and shall consist of full and complete responsibility for the actions of the military as their Commander-in-Chief.

5. No executive order or command issued by the Commander-in-Chief shall supersede this Constitution.
6. The President of the United States of America may be permitted to direct military forces to engage in an exigent military operation, but any continued military operations must be approved by a simple majority of the members of House of Representative within 72-hours.
7. The President shall sign no pact, treaty or agreement without the authorization of a majority of the Governors and 2/3rds consent by Congress. All pacts, treaties and agreements previously entered into are hereby revoked upon the date this Constitution is ratified by the Citizens and may be reconsidered only in accordance with this Constitution.
8. The President of the United States of America is expected to exercise good judgment and remain faithful to the Citizens of the United States of America and shall exhibit good moral character while being charged with the duties and responsibilities of President.
9. The President of the United States of America shall have the power and authority to approve or veto legislation, write temporary Executive Orders that expire at the end their term, and which do not violate this Constitution, to pardon Citizens for criminal acts with a simple majority Consent of the House of Representatives, initiate Articles of Impeachment against individuals serving in any elected or appointed capacity, and may terminate any national employee for legal, moral or ethical justification.
10. The President of the United States shall authorize, modify or veto any budget, law, rule, or regulation within five days. Any modified or vetoed budget, law, rule, or regulation shall be sent back to Congress for required reconsideration.
11. The President of the United States shall be subjected to impeachment by 2/3rds of the United States Senate when an immoral, unethical, or criminal act has been committed by the President or at the direction of a simple majority of the Governors of the United States of America may be temporarily suspended until articles of impeachment have been issued and concurred with by 2/3rds of the Governors.
12. Succession of the President shall be the Vice-President of the United States of America. If the Vice-President is not able to assume the duties as President the succession of the President shall be delegated to the Governor of Delaware. In the event the Governor of Delaware is unable to assume the duties of President, the procedure shall continue based upon the earliest Date of Statehood until the first available Governor is identified to have the abilities and necessary national security clearance to perform the duties as President.

Section 2: Vice-President of the United States of America

¹Any Natural-born Citizen of the United States of America possessing good moral character, has never been a Citizen of any other country, or convicted of any felony whatsoever, and who has attained the age of 45 years shall be considered an eligible candidate for Vice-President of the United States of America.

²The Vice-President of the United States shall be the second in command of the Armed Forces of the United States and shall remain the first in succession in the event the President is incapacitated and shall assume all duties and responsibilities of the

President of the United States whenever the President of the United States leaves the territories of the United States or is otherwise incapacitated or prohibited from performing the duties as the President of the United States of America.

³Each person seeking office as Vice-President of the United States of America shall undergo an extensive background investigation by a designated state law enforcement agency and shall be qualified for the highest national security clearance level available. The investigating agency shall advise the respective political party leadership of each candidate's suitability or unsuitability at least 90 days before a primary election. Any candidate found unsuitable shall be disqualified for the office of Vice-President.

1. The term of office for a Vice-President shall be limited to one five-year term.
2. The Vice-President shall be the Secondary Chief Executive Officer for the United States of America and the Civilian Commander-in-Chief of all national military forces.
3. The Secondary Commander-in-Chief shall not command or direct military forces to manage, control, or otherwise restrict the movement, freedoms and liberties of the Citizens of the United States, but through voluntary agreement military personnel may respond to disasters only to assist in the rescue of Citizens and to provide necessary care and protection.
4. The authority of the Vice-President of the United States is limited to the executive privileges afforded by this Constitution and shall consist of full and complete responsibility for the actions of the military as their Secondary Commander-in-Chief.
5. No order issued by the Secondary Commander-in-Chief shall supersede this Constitution.
6. The Vice-President of the United States of America may be permitted to direct military forces to engage in an exigent military operation in the absence of the President of the United States, but any military operations must be approved by the Congress of the United States of America within 72 hours.
7. The Vice-President shall sign no pact, treaty or agreement without the authorization of a majority of the Governors and 2/3rds consent by Congress. All pacts, treaties and agreements previously entered into are hereby revoked one year from the date this Constitution is ratified by the Citizens and may be reconsidered in accordance to this Constitution.
8. The Vice-President of the United States of America is expected to exercise good judgment and remain faithful to the Citizens of the United States of America and shall exhibit good moral character while being charged with the duties and responsibilities of President.
9. In the absence or incapacitation of the President of the United States for a period exceeding seven-days, the Vice-President of the United States of America shall have the power and authority to approve or veto legislation.
10. The Vice-President of the United States shall be subjected to impeachment by 2/3rds of the United States Senate when an immoral, unethical, or criminal act has been committed by the Vice-President or at the direction of 2/3rds of the Governors of the United States of America may be suspended until articles of impeachment have been issued and concurred with by 2/3rds of the Governors.

11. Succession of the Vice-President shall be the appointment of a new Vice-President by the President of the United States of America. If the President is unable to appoint a Vice-President, the duties of Vice-President shall be delegated to the Governor of Delaware. In the event the Governor of Delaware is unable to assume the duties of Vice-President, the procedure shall continue based upon the earliest Date of Statehood until the first available Governor is identified to have the abilities to perform the duties as Vice-President.

Section 3: United States Senate

¹Any Natural-born Citizen of the United States of America possessing good moral character, has never been a Citizen of any other country, or convicted of any felony whatsoever, and who has attained the age of 30 years shall be considered an eligible candidate for United States Senator.

²Each District within a State shall elect one Senator to serve no more than two four-year terms. Even numbered Districts in each State shall elect their Senator during the same year as the Presidential election. Odd numbered Districts will elect their Senator two years opposite of the Presidential election.

³Each person seeking office as United States Senator shall undergo an extensive background investigation by a designated state law enforcement agency and shall be qualified for the highest national security clearance level available. The investigating agency shall publicly announce the suitability of each candidate as being suitable or unsuitable within 90 days before a primary election.

⁴The United States Senate shall be the senior legislative body representing their respective State and shall provide oversight and consensus of all laws, budgets, orders, rules, regulations and decisions issued by any national executive, legislative, and judicial branch of the government of the United States of America to ensure compliance with this Constitution is preserved, protected, and maintained throughout the government. The United States Senate shall have no power or authority to rewrite or reissue any law, budget, order, rule, regulation, or decision, but shall have veto authority and if a veto consensus is voted upon by the Senate, the Senate shall direct the reviewed government authority to rewrite or reissue the law, budget, order, rule, regulation, or decision with recommendations.

Section 4: United States House of Representatives

¹Any Natural-born Citizen of the United States of America possessing good moral character, has never been a Citizen of any other country, or convicted of any felony whatsoever, and who has attained the age of 18-years shall be considered an eligible candidate for the United States House of Representatives of the United States of America.

²Each District within a State shall be based on ten geographically divided districts determined in Article I, Section 16, subsection 1 without political considerations and shall elect one member from each divided district to serve in the United States House of Representatives. Each division design must be uniform throughout the State.

³Representatives shall serve no more than two four-year terms. Odd numbered Districts in each State shall elect their Representative during the same year as the Presidential election. Even numbered Districts will elect their Representatives two years opposite of the Presidential election.

⁴The United States House of Representatives shall be solely responsible for initiating all laws, budgets, rules, and regulations for the government of the United States of America and any member of the House may submit and present any law, rule, or regulation to the legislative body for full consideration and vote. The United States House of Representatives shall consider and vote Yeah or Nay for the proposed budget of each department, agency, or for the propose of providing other goods and services directly to the government of the United States of America. Each law, budget, rule, and regulation shall be sent to the United States Senate for review and consensus.

⁵No bill shall be approved that contains any irrelevant language or an additional bill.

Section 5: Discharge from duties

¹All citizens serving at the will of the people or employed by the people are subject to impeachment or discharge from duty by the citizens for malfeasance or misfeasance of office or for immoral conduct or for other actions or inactions which compromise the oath of office or whenever convicted on any criminal law or charged with any ethical or constitutional violation whatsoever and any elected official or government employee shall be automatically terminated from serving in any official or unofficial capacity within any government entity upon conviction of any felony whatsoever, however, if acquitted through appeal or new trail, the convicted person shall be permitted to resume their previous duties without prejudice.

²In the event the President of the United States of America is impeached and removed from office, the President's Vice-President shall be ineligible to assume the duties and responsibilities of President; the Governors shall appoint an interim President and Vice-President and shall prepare and conduct an election within 120-days after removal of a President and Vice-President from office.

Article IV The Government of the United States of America

Section 1

¹No government agency, department, or agent shall provide any public monies, lands, or other publicly owned items or instruments of value to any non-governmental agency or agent except for the direct purchase of goods or services or through the fair and equitable distribution of established government assistance and investment programs.

²Agency, department, or agent rules and regulations are prohibited, except the military shall provide rules and regulations under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. It shall be the specific responsibility of the legislative body to write and

authorize all laws, rules, and regulations, and it shall be the responsibility of the executive office to either approve or disapprove those laws, rules, and regulations and to direct the enforcement of duly issued laws, rules, and regulations.

³All laws, rules, and regulations shall be reconsidered every fifth-year after the initial inception and will require a majority vote of both houses of congress and executive officer signature.

Article IV Declarations

Section 1.

¹Congress shall make no law that can apply to the citizens of the United States that does not apply equally to the President, all Senators, and Representatives, all government employees, whether union, non-union, contractor, and/or their families. Congress shall make no law that applies to the President, Senators, and Representatives, all government employees, union, non-union, contractor, and/or their families, that does not apply equally to the citizens of the United States.

²Congress shall make no law before allowing adequate time for all Representatives to read, understand, and debate a proposed bill. Each bill shall be read aloud and be made available by each state's representatives and senators, who shall be required to read the bill prior to explaining it to their constituents and answering any questions from their constituents. Adequate time for the American people to read and debate a bill will be as follows: there shall be one-day allowed per page of any proposed legislation before Congress can vote to begin the debate.

³⁵No embassy shall be established or foreign government official permitted to enter these United States of America unless the government they represent consists of duly elected representatives.

⁴⁶No land shall be owned, possessed or otherwise controlled by any foreign government or any foreign entity that extends the interests of any foreign government or foreign owned entity whatsoever except for the restrictive purpose of establishing an industry or business which shall be approved by a majority of the legislative authorities within the respective state and annually approved by the state's executive officer.

⁵⁷Investments by foreign persons or entities shall not collectively exceed 49% percent of any business or industry located within the United States of America or its territories and no more than fifty-one percent of any foreign-owned business or industry operating within the United States of America or its territories.